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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

HONGKONG ELECTRIC COMPANY.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that on SUNDAY, 24th July, the supply of ELECTRICITY will be discontinued from 8 A.M. to 11 A.M. This is necessitated by certain work having to be carried out at the Power Station as the result of delay in delivery of Plant from England on account of the War. The work in question will take some time to complete, and the Company much regret the inconvenience to Consumers. In order, however, to minimise such inconvenience as much as possible it is intended to close down on several Sunday mornings for similar periods as mentioned above, and due notice will be advertised in local Press.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,
Agents,
Hongkong, 23rd July, 1916. [946]

THE NATIONAL LOAN OF THE THIRD YEAR OF THE REPUBLIC OF CHINA (1914).

\$16,000,000 AND SUPPLEMENTARY ISSUE OF \$3,000,000.

THE NATIONAL LOAN OF THE FOURTH YEAR OF THE REPUBLIC OF CHINA (1915).

\$24,000,000.

SUBSCRIBERS to the above TWO LOANS are hereby notified that the interest instalments for the month of May, each amounting to Dollars One Hundred and Twenty Thousand (\$120,000) — \$240,000 in all — have been received by the undersigned.

P. A. AGLEN,
Inspector General of Customs,
Hongkong, 17th July, 1916. [947]

PUBLIC AUCTIONS.

BY direction of the Government of Hongkong, Messrs. HUGHES & HOUGH have received instructions to sell by Public Auction,

On FRIDAY, the 11th day of August, 1916, at 3 P.M., at their Sales Room, 100 House Street, Victoria, Hongkong.

The following VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTY situated at Victoria, Hongkong, viz—

ALL THOSE pieces or parcels of ground situated at Victoria aforesaid and known and registered in the Land Office as SECTION A OF MAINLINE LOT No. 101 and SECTION B OF MAINLINE LOT No. 101 together with the messuages erections and buildings thereon known as No. 7, Queen's Road Central, Victoria aforesaid, Term 9.9 years created by a Crown Lease dated the 8th day of April, 1854.

Area in respect of Section A of Mainline Lot No. 101 ... 8445
Square feet, Proportion of Annual Crown Rent ... 84.45
Area in respect of Section B of Mainline Lot No. 101 ... 876
Square feet, Proportion of Annual Crown Rent ... 87.75

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to

JOHNSON, STOKES & MASTER,
Princes Buildings,
100 House Street, Hongkong,
Solicitors for the Liquidators of
THE DEUTSCH ASIATISCHE BANK,
or to
Messrs. HUGHES & HOUGH,
Two Auctioneers.

Hongkong, 11th July, 1916.

On the same date,
FRIDAY, the 11th August, 1916,

after sale of the Property above described, a public PUBLIC AUCTION will be commenced within the Building No. 7, Queen's Road Central, formerly the premises of The Deutsch Asiatische Bank, of the valuable Office Furniture, Electric Fittings, etc., etc., contained on the Basement, Ground, Second, Third and Fourth Floors of the said premises.

As follows—
Four Large Fire Proof Safes Combination Cabinet Safes, Large and Small Desks, Book-cases, Teakwood Setts and Stools, Leather-covered Upholstered Desk and Armchairs, Sofa and Settees, 2 Clocks, Typewriters, Replicators, Copying Presses, Filing Cabinets, Book Wagon, etc., etc., Ceiling Fans, Electric Brackets, very powerful Electric Ceiling Lights, Reading and Desk Lamps, etc., etc.

(Full Particulars from Catalogue).

On view from Friday, 4th August, until day of sale.

Terms—Cash.
JOHNSON, STOKES & MASTER,
Solicitors for the Liquidators of the
DEUTSCH ASIATISCHE BANK,
HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers. [948]

KONINKRIJKE PAKETVAART OF NEDERLANDS-INDIA.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE STEAMSHIP

"VAN LINSCHOTEN"

Leaving for Batavia on 24th July. Consignees of goods to be sent by this ship into the Netherlands Indies should forward their consignments to the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Ltd., whose address is the Wharf at Victoria, Hongkong.

ALL CARGO FROM DELI, PENANG AND SINGAPORE ORIGINALLY LOADED BY THE S.S. "JACOB" (No. 8) has been received by the above vessel.

It will be delivered as per the documents issued to the "JACOB" (No. 8).

Goods to be sent by August 1st will be sent by the "JACOB" (No. 8).

All broken, chafed and damaged packages are to be sent to the Godown, where they will be examined by Messrs. G. and J. D. on 10th August, at 10 A.M. (11th August if the steamer is not present) in writing within 10 days of arrival, otherwise they will be sent to the Godown.

No Bill of Lading will be effected by us in any case without receipt.

Bills of Lading will be counterchecked by J. A. CHEN & JAPAN LUN.

Hongkong, 23rd July, 1916. 949

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

WENDT & CO.

(In Liquidation).

ALL further Claims against the above Firm must be sent in to the Under-liquidator before 31st inst.

HARRY WICKING & Co.,
Liquidators,
Hongkong, 23rd July, 1916. [945]

THE HONGKONG HOTEL CO., LTD.

REDEMPTION OF DEBENTURE ISSUE OF 1ST JANUARY, 1901.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Company will in pursuance of the power reserved to it by Clause 2 of the conditions endorsed on the above in series redeem the debentures the numbers of which are set out underneath at the expiration of six months from the date of this notice, that is to say, on the First day of August, 1916, at which date all principal and interest will be paid on presentation and surrender of the debentures in question at the Company's Bankers, the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

The holders of such debentures are requested to present such debentures for payment accordingly, together with all coupons attached thereto, to the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION on the 1st day of August, 1916, for payment.

Dated this 20th day of January, 1916.
By order of the Board,
J. H. TAGGART,
Acting Secretary.

NUMBERS OF DEBENTURES DRAWN.

13	296	491	700	904	1267
18	297	493	702	906	1273
27	300	494	703	1005	1278
31	301	495	773	1006	1292
40	305	517	786	1017	1297
45	312	524	804	1021	1308
49	315	543	805	1024	1313
57	318	548	826	1041	1318
58	323	550	836	1044	1333
66	328	551	838	1048	1356
68	335	555	843	1057	1360
76	338	559	846	1070	1367
80	347	564	848	1084	1376
83	349	565	858	1085	1402
91	350	569	868	1089	1411
123	355	572	889	1097	1415
132	370	575	874	1109	1414
148	375	591	870	1108	1427
153	387	600	894	1117	1430
179	389	620	915	1120	1431
185	399	624	920	1136	1443
187	402	625	925	1149	1453
211	412	638	933	1151	1462
233	417	639	958	1158	1470
239	425	640	945	1178	1473
240	427	635	947	1186	1476
241	434	677	949	1186	1480
243	442	701	955	1215	1481
244	445	705	967	1219	1493
247	447	712	978	1227	1497
252	454	715	978	1231	1498
259	457	734	981	1231	1501
257	467	745	985	1241	
273	478	746	980	1242	

THE HONGKONG HOTEL CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS ALSO HEREBY GIVEN that the ABOVE NUMBERED DEBENTURES were drawn on SATURDAY, the 22nd January, 1916, for redemption on 1st August next as per notice.

The Company is prepared to purchase any of the above drawn debentures before 1st August next, i.e., on the first day of any intervening month between this date and date of expiration as set forth in such notice.

By order of the Board,
J. H. TAGGART,
Acting Secretary. [950]

HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB.

A MEETING of Members interested in the SITUATION OF GRIFINS for the next Races will be held at the JOCKEY CLUB OFFICES on TUESDAY next, 1st August, at 12 o'clock N.O.

By Order,
T. F. HOUGH,
Clerk of Course. [950]

HONGKONG CRICKET CLUB

MEN'S DOUBLES HANDICAP.

ENTRIES to be made in pairs and to be entered on the sheet in the Pavilion. Entrance fee, \$1 each, open to be paid to "Ladpole" at time of entry. Half the entrance fees will be given to the TOBACCO FUND.

Entries close 7th August.
Hongkong, 27th July, 1916. [944]

HONGKONG TRAMWAY COMPANY, LIMITED

(INCORPORATED IN THE UNITED KINGDOM).

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an INTERIM DIVIDEND at the rate of 7 per cent. for the Half-Year ended 30th June, 1916, has been declared. The Dividend will be payable on and after WEDNESDAY, the 13th day of September, 1916, to Shareholders on the Register on MONDAY, the 31st day of July, 1916, and will be paid to Shareholders on the Colonial (Hongkong) Register at exchange of 2/11 per Dollar.

By Order of the Board,
W. E. ROBERTS,
Secretary. [917]

FOR SALE.

ONE 3/4 IN. NEW TYPE TAPPET STEAM BOILER complete with numerous Spares also ONE STEEL VERTICAL TUBULAR BOILER with all Fittings, Working Pressure 80 lbs. per square inch, mounted on trolley. For full particulars apply—

GILMAN & Co.
[996]

AUCTION

PUBLIC AUCTION.

MESSRS. HUGHES & HOUGH have received instructions to sell by Public Auction,

TO-DAY (FRIDAY), the 23rd day of July, 1916, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon at their Sales Room, 100 House Street, Victoria, Hongkong.

The following very desirable residential Property at the Peak:

Being RURAL BUILDING LOT No. 78, and known by the name of "TREVERBYN".

The property is held under Crown Lease and contains an area of 44,601 square feet. For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to—

MESSRS. HASTINGS & HASTINGS,
Vendor's Solicitors,
No. 8, Des Voeux Road Central,
or to
MESSRS. HUGHES & HOUGH,
The Auctioneers.

Hongkong, 10th July, 1916. [893]

HOUSES TO LET

TO LET.

GODOWN in Duddell Street. Light and airy Offices overlooking Statue Square. Moderate rent.

For rent and other particulars apply to—
Care of "Daily Press" Office,
Hongkong, 23rd July, 1916. [910]

TO LET.

OFFICES on 1st Floor, No. 8, Queen's Road Central (In Ice House Street). Apply to—

WILKINSON & GRIST,
[691]

TO LET.

A TWO-STORY EUROPEAN HOUSE at No. 10, Kennedy Road East. Consisting of Four Rooms with Bathrooms and Out-houses Complete. Apply—

YOUNG HEE,
10, Des Voeux Road Central. [638]

TO LET.

A SMALL GODOWN IN PRINCE'S BUILDING. For particulars etc., apply—

THE HONGKONG CENTRAL ESTATE, LTD.
[685]

TO LET.

OFFICES, 2nd Floor, St. George's Building. Apply to—

SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.
[516]

TO LET.

"ROCKLANDS," No. 7, Robinson Road, from 1st August, 1916, or earlier. Apply—

M. J. D. STEPHENS,
18, Bank Buildings [600]

TO LET.

A HOUSE, in Observatory Villas, Kowloon. Apply to—

ARRATOUN V. APCAR & Co.,
14, Des Voeux Road. [811]

TO LET.

OFFICES on 1st Floor, No. 3, Queen's Road Central, at present in the occupation of The China Fire Insurance Co., Ltd. Apply to—

CHINA FIRE INSURANCE Co., Ltd.
[622]

TO LET.

OFFICES in Prince's Building. Apply to—

SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.,
Liquidators,
REUTER, BROCKELMAN & Co.
[673]

TO LET.

NO. 4, DES VOEUX ROAD CENTRAL, First Floor.

THE COMMODIOUS DWELLING HOUSE, with Office, Servants' Quarters, etc. No. 14, SHAMSHU, CANTON, from 1st June, at present in the occupation of the Imperial Land Commission. Apply to—

DAVID SASSOON & Co., Ltd.
[616]

TO LET.

OFFICES in King's Buildings, HOUSE in CLIFTON GARDENS, Conduit Road.

No. 1 and 2 WEST END TERRACE, CANTON. Apply—

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY Co., Ltd.
[32]

TO LET.

TWO ROOMED-FLATS in Nathan Road, Kowloon.

THREE ROOMED-FLATS in Humphrey's Buildings, Kowloon.

FOUR ROOMED-FLATS in May Road with every modern convenience, including English Baths and Kitchen Ranges, Hot Water and Water Carriage System. A few flats specially designed to accommodate three bedrooms at reasonable rentals. Immediate possession.

FOUR ROOMED HOUSES in Gordon Terrace and Salisbury Avenue, Kowloon. Apply to—

BUMFURTH ESTATE & FINANCIAL Co., Ltd.
Alexander Buildings [992]

INTIMATION

WATSON'S OLD BROWN LIQUEUR BRANDY

QUALITY.

TRY IT AND BE YOUR OWN JUDGE



IT HAS ALREADY DONE TIME "21 YEARS" IN WOOD.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.,

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS,

HONGKONG.

TELEPHONE 616.

DEATH.

MACQUEEN.—Killed in action in France, on July 16th, T. MALCOLM MACQUEEN, 2nd-Lieut. 8th East Lancashire, formerly of Shanghai.

HONGKONG OFFICE: 10A, DES VOEUX ROAD, C. LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, 23RD JULY, 1916.

"THE MAN-POWER OF THE EMPIRE."

Whatever faults may be attributed to Mr. Lloyd George, obscurity of diction has certainly not hitherto been one of them. It is, therefore, surprising to find him giving utterance to a statement which is lacking in clarity and leaves the precise meaning a matter of speculation. It is just possible that he has suffered through the condensation which is necessarily a feature of a cable report.

The statement in question was made in the House of Commons on Tuesday and was as follows:—"Regarding the further utilisation of the man-power of the Empire, the whole question must be reviewed. Undoubtedly action must be taken shortly." It was pardonable on the part of those who read this statement by itself to conclude that it foreshadowed the extension of the Military Service Act to all Britons of military age residing in Crown Colonies or outside the confines of the British Empire, especially when we remember that all the other Powers involved in the war have summoned their manhood to the colours from all parts of the world. In the light, however, of previous references in the House of Commons to the desirability of calling on the man-power of the Empire to play its part there can be little, if any, doubt as to what is intended. In May Mr. Churchill said that "the French were employing, or intended to employ, nearly 100,000 men from Africa in the lines in France."

With incomparably greater resources than the French, and with experience far wider than any other nation in the handling of native races, we were doing nothing at all in this direction. Yet negro soldiers fought on the side of the Union Government, and fought extremely well. The interests of the African races were identical with our own. There were nearly a thousand Englishmen who every twenty-four hours were being knocked into bloody rags and carried away to the hospital or the grave. What part was India going to play in 1917, if the war should continue till then? The fate of India was at stake as much as our own. What was there to prevent us, if we started now, having ten or twelve new Indian divisions, or their equivalent, ready to throw into the scale in 1917 wherever they might be most effective and most needed? Not to make full and proper use of our Indian resources was a wrong to India and to Europe." On Tuesday last, too, Mr. Bonar Law announced that "the Government were carefully considering the question of recruiting and training native troops in East, West and Central Africa." These statements made by two statesmen at different times throw a vivid light on Mr. Lloyd George's utterance, and make clear that which otherwise would be obscure. To put the matter beyond the possibility of doubt, we have yesterday's cable from Malta, which says:—"It is understood that the non-enforcement of the Military Service Acts against Britons residing in Crown Colonies and Protectorates is due to the fact that they are inapplicable to Ireland." It is, therefore, obvious that the Government intend to utilise the services of the native subjects of the British Empire the world over. But, having reached that which we believe to be the correct interpretation of Mr. Lloyd George's words, we are met by the further difficulty of reconciling the statement with another made by the War Secretary earlier in the same speech, when he assured the House that "our soldiers have proved that British resourcefulness and intelligence is going to snatch victory in a few months over what appeared, at one time, an invincible military Power." If the war is to be finished in the course of a few months, the question naturally arises—How are the vast new levies of native troops to be trained, drilled and equipped in time to be serviceable units in the great fighting force at the disposal of the Empire? Either the War Secretary has been unduly optimistic, as Mr. Churchill was in his references to Gallipoli, or the native troops are to be employed in some way not necessarily connected with the early finish of hostilities. In the circumstances we must perforce be content to follow the advice of the Prime Minister and "Wait and see."

In our advertisement columns will be found the numbers of the Hongkong Hotel Co.'s Debentures drawn for redemption on August 1st.

In his report for June, the Municipal Engineer of Shanghai gives an interesting table showing the number of buildings and their estimated values built in Shanghai in 1915 as compared with new buildings in Glasgow, Leeds, and Manchester. For example, 781 buildings valued at \$487,713 were built in Manchester last year, while Shanghai erected 6,892 valued at \$282,910.

Messrs. Hughes & Hough have received instructions from the Government to sell by public auction the premises formerly occupied by the Deutsch Asiatische Bank, at No. 7, Queen's Road Central. The sale will take place on Friday, August 11th, at 3 p.m., and when the property has been disposed of all the office furniture, fittings, etc., will be sold. Further details will be found in our advertisement columns.

The Board of Trustees of the Wooster University, Ohio, have conferred the honorary degree of Doctor of Divinity upon the Rev. David Willard Lyon, M.A., Secretary of the National Committee of the Y.M.C.A., Shanghai, and upon the Rev. Robert Forrie Fitch, B.A., of the Presbyterian Mission, Hangchow, eldest son of the Rev. G. F. Fitch, D.D., for many years superintendent of the Presbyterian Mission Press at Shanghai.

Notice is given by the Hongkong Electric Company that the supply of electricity will be discontinued between 8 a.m. and 11 a.m. on Sunday. It appears that certain work has to be carried out at the power station as the result of delay in the delivery of plant from England on account of the war. The work will take some time to complete, and the Company have decided to cut off the current on several Sunday mornings during the same hours in order, in this way, to minimise the inconvenience as much as possible.

DIFFERENCES ON A SHIP. MR. ORME AND A "LOVELY BLACK EYE."

At the Hongkong Police Court yesterday, G. W. Wright, Chief Officer of the s.s. *Hailong*, charged the Malay quartermaster of the same vessel with assault.

The Chief Officer spoke to the defendant coming on board the ship in an intoxicated condition. The defendant seemed to be in a very excited condition, as became so "mad" that the Captain told him (complainant) to discharge him for being under the influence of liquor.

He told the quartermaster to come with him to be paid off, and while he (complainant) was making up the Malay's wages he heard an altercation taking place between defendant and the third officer, between whom there had been some bother previously. Eventually witness went out of his cabin and saw the two men struggling together. Witness told the third officer not to strike defendant, and to let him get up. Defendant then rushed at witness, and tried to grasp him. Defendant flew at his throat and besides all this he struck out and used abuse.

Defendant now stated that he was told he was going to be paid off, and as he had been instrumental in seizing some opium at Swatow all he asked for was his share of the reward.

Inspector Brazil said he thought that in fairness he should say that when the defendant was brought to the Police Station he was very badly mauled. He was bleeding from his face and neck. It seemed that some bother had taken place regarding an opium seizure, and defendant was the man who got the worst of it. He had certainly had a good punishment.

Complainant recalled, said defendant was dangerous.

His worship—Will you have him back on the ship?

Complainant—We would not have him back at any price. If he comes to the ship I will pay him his wages.

His worship—Then we shall have more trouble; we shall have him here to-morrow.

Complainant—Well, then, I will pay him on the wharf. I press for punishment. Defendant tried to get me by the throat, but I was too smart for him and pushed his hand off. I am a bit of a boxer myself, you know.

His worship—Yes, I suppose that is

THE WAR.

RUSSIANS CAPTURE ERZINJAN.
FOUR THOUSAND OF THE ENEMY PRISONERED.

DARING FRENCH AVIATOR.

FLIGHT OVER GERMANY MEETS WITH MISFORTUNE.

IRISH SITUATION.

NATIONALISTS' OBSTRUCTION CAMPAIGN.

RANCO-BELGIAN FRONT.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

FEROCIOUS FIGHTING.

LONDON REGIMENTS DO WELL.

LONDON, July 27th.

Accounts of the fighting at Pozieres show that it was most ferocious.

The Germans, who were dragged, attacked most ferociously and resisted most heroically. Rifles were not used, but knives, bayonets and bombs, the Germans also employing bludgeons studded with nails.

The Australians bayoneted an entire detachment which had sheltered in a ruined house.

The London Regiments, including the Fusiliers recruited from the Stock Exchange, Lloyds, the Baltic Exchange and Mincing Lane, were severely tested and co-operated most splendidly in advancing on Pozieres from the south.

"AWFUL BRITISH FIRE."

LONDON, July 26th.

Reuter's correspondent at Headquarters says a captured Bavarian lieutenant, speaking of the awful British fire, said that, while they were bringing up reinforcements, they lost a third of their strength between Rappenne and the firing line.

MORE FRENCH CAPTURES.
GERMAN MILITARY ESTABLISHMENTS BOMBED.

PARIS, July 26th.

A communiqué states:—The night has been quiet on the Somme.

We took 117 Germans prisoner south of Estrees on the 24th and brought in three guns and much material found on the ground captured on the 26th to the north of Soyecourt, making six guns captured that day.

There has been great artillery firing at Fleury.

A French air squadron bombed military establishments at Thionville and Rombach, an important munition store at Dun, railway stations at Villoresne and Briouille, and bivouacs at Dannevoix.

FRENCH SURPRISE ATTACK.

PARIS, July 27th.

A communiqué states:—In a surprise attack south of the Somme the French captured a fortified house south-east of Estrees, with prisoners.

The day was quiet elsewhere, except in Champagne, where there was a fierce artillery duel west of Proseux.

AVIATOR FLIES OVER GERMANY.

PARIS, July 27th.

The aviator Marchal flew over Germany on the night of the 26th inst., but was made prisoner by the Austrians at Cholm, owing to the failure of the motor. He dropped a proclamation in German at Berlin, declaring that the Central Powers had premeditated the war, gave the strength of the Allies, that the distress in Germany was growing, and that neutrals were being alienated by the cruelties of the Germans, who were fighting for bloodthirsty Kings and Junkers, while the Allies were struggling for the liberty of all peoples.

RUSSIAN FRONT.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

RUSSIANS CAPTURE ERZINJAN.

PETROGRAD, July 26th.

It is officially announced that the Russians have captured Erzincan.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)
CONQUEST OF ARMENIA.

LATE.

It is officially announced that the capture of Erzincan has completed the conquest of Armenia.

RUSSIAN CAPTURES.

PETROGRAD, July 26th.

General Sakharoff has taken 4,000 of the enemy prisoners at Slonivka, on the right affluent of the Styx.

Fighting is proceeding in Galicia, ten miles north of Brody.

ENEMY ARMIES' POSITIONS UNSTABLE.

PETROGRAD, July 27th.

The Russian approach to Brody threatens the Armies under General Boehm and General Ermolli, whose envelopment renders finally untenable the position of the enemy forces in the direction of Lemberg.

ITALIAN FRONT.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

ITALIANS REPEL ATTACKS.

ROME, July 26th.

A communiqué states:—We repelled two violent counter-attacks on Mount Cimone.

LATER.

Italian aeroplanes bombed Durazzo.

AN ITALIAN HERO.

ROME, July 27th.

The Cabinet will submit to Parliament a Bill to erect a monument to Herr Battisti, the ex-Austrian Deputy for Trent.

The Bill further provides for the State defraying the cost of publishing the deceased Deputy's works.

[Herr Battisti fought with the Italians and was mortally wounded at Montecorno. He was picked up by the Austrians and hurried off toward Trent and hanged, the hangman being summoned by telegraph.]

NAVAL ACTIVITIES.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

GERMAN STEAMER SUNK.

AMSTERDAM, July 27th.

The Norddeutscher Lloyd steamer *Nordney*, from Sweden, laden with a cargo of iron ore, has been sunk in the Baltic. The Captain and three of the crew were drowned.

THE SUBMARINE MERCHANTMAN.

BALTIMORE, July 27th.

Clearance papers have been granted to the submarine merchantman *Deutschland*.

AMERICA'S PRECAUTIONS.

WASHINGTON, July 27th.

The cruiser *North Carolina* and two destroyers have sailed to do what Secretary of the Navy Daniels terms "neutrality duty" outside the Virginia Capes—presumably in connection with the attempt of the *Deutschland* to depart shortly.

GENERAL.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

SHACKLETON RELIEF EXPEDITION.

BUENOS AIRES, July 26th.

A Chilean steamer has returned to Tierra del Fuego, damaged. She towed the schooner *Emma*, with Sir Ernest Shackleton aboard, for 240 miles south of Cape Horn. The *Emma* has proceeded towards Elephant Island in favourable weather.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

MORE "KULTUR" IN BELGIUM.

WOMEN AND CHILDREN ATTACKED.

AMSTERDAM, July 26th.

According to *L'Echo Belge*, an impressive sermon was preached by Cardinal Mercier at Brussels, on the occasion of the national fête. Thousands of persons frantically applauded and the *Brabançonne* was sung.

Cardinal Mercier was followed to the station by a large crowd, singing the *Brabançonne*.

German troops charged with the bayonet and there was a terrible scrimmage. The Germans struck women and children with their rifles, near the Bourée. The crowd in the public squares shouted "Long Live the King! Down with Germany! Down with the Kaiser!"

THE IRISH SITUATION.

NATIONALISTS AND THE GOVERNMENT'S PLANS.

LONDON, July 26th.

A meeting of Nationalists held in the House of Commons, Mr. Redmond presiding, decided to ask the Premier for a day for the discussion of a motion by Mr. Dillon demanding an immediate disclosure of the Government's plans in regard to Ireland.

NATIONALIST ATTITUDE.

LONDON, July 26th.

A new Irish attitude was manifested in the House of Commons last night when the Nationalists raised a number of questions on the report stage of a series of Votes of Supply which are ordinarily formal.

Twice in the proceedings they challenged divisions.

MESOPOTAMIA AND DARDANELLES.

COMMISSIONERS APPOINTED.

LONDON, July 26th.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Asquith announced the personnel of the Mesopotamia and Dardanelles Commissions as follows:—

Mesopotamia Commission:—Lord George Hamilton (Chairman), the Earl of Donoughmore, Lord Hugh Cecil, Sir A. Williamson (Liberal M.P.), and Mr. J. Hodge (Labour M.P.).

Dardanelles Commission:—The Earl of Cromer (Chairman), the Hon. Mr. Andrew Fisher (High Commissioner for Australia), Sir Thomas Mackenzie (High Commissioner for New Zealand), Sir F. Cawley (Liberal M.P.), Mr. J. A. Clyde (Unionist M.P.), and Mr. S. Gwynn (Nationalist M.P.).

Mr. Asquith emphasised the difficulties of the selection of the Commissioners and said he thought it desirable to give the Commission a Parliamentary complexion whilst excluding members who had shown a bias towards partiality. He was prepared to accept suggestions for amplifying or strengthening the Commission's powers.

The names of the Commissioners were favourably received.

TROOPS' RATIONS.

LONDON, July 26th.

In the House of Lords, Lord Middleton asked a question regarding the rations to troops in Mesopotamia.

Lord Derby said the War Office were endeavouring to get information which would allow them to give the equivalent

in value to the ration issued in France. He had telegraphed asking whether troops were receiving their full scale of rations, and he hoped the answer would be satisfactory.

In the House of Commons, Colonel Yate asked—Can arrangements be made to prevent vegetables for the Indian troops in Arabia from spoiling en route from Bombay? Could not a money compensation be given to British officers at Aden in lieu of the bad rations?

Mr. Chamberlain—I have telegraphed to India for information.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

INDIAN TROOP TRAIN DISASTER.

CULPABLE NEGLIGENCE APPARENT.

LONDON, July 27th.

In the House of Lords, Lord Middleton asked for further information regarding the troop train disaster.

Lord Islington stated that further enquiries had been telegraphed for from India in regard to various allegations made here, but the replies had not yet been received. The information available all seemed to point to lamentable, if not culpable, negligence. He expressed his deepest sympathy, which he was sure the whole House would share, with the families who had suffered an apparently unnecessary loss.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Austen Chamberlain announced that he had asked the Raj to report whether the loss of the troop train was due to two routes or to lack of proper arrangements, or both; whether it was urgently necessary to send drafts by that route immediately instead of sending them towards Bombay till the monsoon broke in northern India.

Sir A. B. Markham—Did the Raj take any steps in the troop train matter till it had been mentioned in the House of Commons?

Mr. Chamberlain—The Raj instituted an enquiry as soon as knowledge of the facts had been received. I was informed of the occurrence by telegram dated, I believe, the 15th June. The Raj was waiting the result of the enquiry before fixing the responsibility.

Sir H. S. King—The Indian papers had drawn attention to the matter before the 15th June.

MILITARY INFORMATION.

SOLDIERS WARNED.

LONDON, July 26th.

An Army Order warns officers and men that those giving information regarding military operations to relatives will be severely dealt with.

BRITISH SEIZURE OF DUTCH VESSELS.

A STRONG PROTEST.

THE HAGUE, July 26th.

At a meeting held in connection with the fishing industry, to discuss the British seizures, it was announced that Holland had sent a strong protest to Britain.

EXCLUSION OF MRS. BESANT FROM BOMBAY.

LONDON, July 27th.

In the House of Commons, in reply to Mr. Philip Snowden, Mr. Chamberlain said it was not necessary to specify the reasons for the exclusion of Mrs. Besant from Bombay.

CHURCH.

GENERAL SIR HENRY HILDYARD.

LONDON, July 27th.

The death of General Sir Henry John Thorton Hildyard is announced.

[Deceased was Director General of Military Education 1907-4, General Officer Commanding in South Africa 1905-9, and retired in 1911.]

BANK OF ENGLAND.

Commenting upon the rise of the Bank of England rate to six per cent on July 13th, the *Jiji*, of Japan, says that it must be for the purpose of checking the outflow of gold to America. It admires the working of the Bank during the war as most efficient and worthy of a central bank. The Bank of England has proved itself always equal to the occasion throughout the difficult stages brought about by the war. Other central banks had to stop conversion of their notes, but the Bank of England is still in no necessity of taking this extreme measure. This point specially appeals to the *Jiji* as deserving of the highest admiration.

THE DISORDERS IN KWANTUNG.
WHO IS RESPONSIBLE?

Tsen Chun-hsuan has made a spirited defence against the charges brought against him of fomenting trouble in the Kwangtung province in order, eventually, to form an alliance of the Southern provinces against the Central Government. He refers to the repeated promises he has made to retire as soon as the situation is restored to normal condition and calls upon Heaven and Earth to bear witness to his sincerity. Finally, he adds, that he is old and weak and has no desire to remain any longer in the Government service.

The *Peking Daily News* gives the full text of the telegram which Tsen Chun-hsuan recently sent to the President. It is as follows:—

"I have just received from the staff of Lung Chai-kwong the draft of two telegrams he sent to the Central Government misrepresenting facts and accusing the Revolutionaries of lawlessness. He says:—

"It is not Li Lieh-chun alone who was responsible for the recent attack at Canton City, but as was only carrying out the project laid down by the leaders of Yunnan and Kweichow, Tsen Chun-hsuan and Li Hsi-yuen. Their object is not Kwangtung province alone, but if they should succeed in controlling Kwangtung they will in course of time gather sufficient strength to defy the Central Government. As I have detected their insincere purposes I have refused to be employed by them as their tool, although I declared the independence of the province. They have captured Hsiching and Chaochow City, and are still pouring Yunnan and Kweichow troops into this province, where there is not the least cause for hostility. Tsen Chun-hsuan and Li Hsi-yuen are being engaged in recruiting robbers and local 'tufei' everywhere in the province, arming them for the coming struggle. It is therefore imperative that urgent orders should be issued by the Central Government to recall the troops of Li Lieh-chun, thus weakening the strength of the intriguers, and had designs of Yunnan and Kweichow provinces. Their troops are now drawing near from every side and a battle seems inevitable. It is hereby requested that General Li of Kiangsi and General Li of Fukien be instructed to proceed to the province with their respective troops in order to suppress the ambition of the Revolutionaries."

Again he says:—
"Tsen Chun-hsuan, marched his Kwangsi men to Suangai, and with the assistance of the Yunnan troops of Li Lieh-chun he will soon make an attack on the provincial capital. In another report we have just received, Samshui City has fallen into his hands, and the Magistrate was captured, telegraph service interrupted and manifestoes published informing the inhabitants of his desire to march to the provincial capital, thus creating alarm among the peaceful inhabitants. I have for the protection of various districts despatched more troops to make good the defence works against the rebels. It is hereby requested that orders be immediately issued to the neighbouring provinces to reinforce us and to the fleets to proceed to Kwangtung at once to save the situation, etc."

"It is universally known that in the attack of Chaochow City, Lung Chai-kwong's men took the initiative. In order to pacify the indignant feelings of the revolutionaries I tried my best to mediate between the contending parties with the hope of arriving at a peaceful solution. But instead of being grateful for my efforts General Lung has charged me with ambition, and has placed the Yunnan troops in a most awkward situation. Warlike preparations have been strenuously made, and although many telegrams have been sent to him protesting against his breach of faith he has given no reply to the same. All his misrepresentations and his requests for the assistance of the neighbouring provinces show that his ambition has been a long-cherished one. It is unnecessary to assert that the troops of Yunnan and Kweichow have hitherto never been known to molest the people or indulge in any undue ambition. It was one of the original demands that Mr. Li Yuan-hung should assume the office of the late Yuan Shih-wei, and as the former has now been in the Presidential chair, there is not the least cause why Yunnan and Kweichow should resist the Central Government any more. I, Chun-hsuan, have repeatedly made the promise to retire as soon as the situation is restored to normal condition, and Heaven and Earth may bear witness to my sincerity. But circumstances are such that at present it is impossible for me to quit the public service without causing great inconvenience to the country. It will be noticed that the charges against the progress of the Yunnan and Kweichow troops are false, because they have ceased to advance since the inauguration of the President. But, on the other hand, it is true that Lung's troops have all the time been marching towards the direction where the Revolutionary troops are. It must be pointed out that after the outbreak of Yunnan, Lung Chai-kwong recalled all troops from various districts for the protection of his Kwang Yui Hill, leaving these districts to the mercy of robbers and local 'tufei.' This is the cause of the declaration of independence of these places, but after the cancellation of independence he has treated the leaders of various districts as rebels and 'tufei,' suppressing them without leniency. This has aroused the indignation of the revolutionaries."

(Continued on next column.)

TROUBLES IN KWANTUNG.
CIRCULAR BY GENERAL LU.

General Lu Yung-ting, the newly appointed Tschun of Kwangtung, has sent a circular telegram to the effect that "The original purpose of the recent revolution is the protection of the constitution of the nation. As the provisional Constitution has now been restored and the provisional Cabinet has been organized, there is no cause why hostility should not cease at once. Therefore, hereafter no more military influence should be employed, but every question should be solved constitutionally and the constructive works be commenced without any further delay. All fundamental problems of the nation should be left to the Central Government and the National Assembly for solution. All our righteous troops should return to the place whence they came pending the order of the Central Government. I, Yung-ting, have already started back with my men to Kwangsi, where we came from, and will swear to obey the order of the Central Government and to maintain peace and order of the province."

THE CHINESE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY.
WHERE ARE THE MEMBERS?

According to the Presidential Mandate, the Chinese National Assembly should meet on the 1st day of August, but there are now no more than ten Tsan Yi Yuan Members and 50 Chung Yi Yuan Members arriving at Peking (says the *Peking Daily News*). The Bureau for the Preparation of the National Assembly has issued another circular telegram to the provinces urging the local authorities to institute an investigation regarding the whereabouts of the M.P.s., instructing them to proceed to Peking without any further delay. It is stated that if there is no quorum when the fixed date arrives, the convocation will be postponed for fifteen days.

In another part of the same issue the *Daily News* says:—"The report about the postponement of the reconvening of the National Assembly, as repeatedly appeared in the native papers, will become a fact. The cause of the postponement is chiefly due to party strife between Chinping or the Progressivists and Kuomintang or the Nationalists, and not actually due to lack of a quorum. Before November, 1913, the seats in the Parliament were mostly occupied by the members of the Kuomintang, who are now still unable to preserve their original influence, while the Chinping wishes to check it for avoiding purposeless howlings in the Tsan Yi Yuan and the Chung Yi Yuan hereafter, as the Kuomintang men are chiefly turbulent and inexperienced youths. Further, the present revolution was not engineered by Kuomintang people who now try to deprive the Chinping leaders of the fruits of victory. The Chinping desires re-election, which will surely give supremacy in the two Houses in consequence of the deplorable failures of the Kuomintang in Nanking and other Provinces in 1913 and 1915. The two parties now work against each other, and it is very doubtful whether the Parliament can be reconvened on 1st August."

THE WHEREABOUTS OF LIANG SHIH-YI.

SUGGESTION THAT HE IS IN HONGKONG.

A Tientsin correspondent writing to the *Peking Gazette* says:—"The political situation seems to be easing off in the city and most of the official refugees, who have come down here for shelter from Peking and are living in the various concessions, seem to keep very quiet, though we hear of constant meetings being held among themselves. There has, however, been a lot of outspoken comment on the fact that Liang Shih-yi, to whom is attributed—whether justly or not—most of the misfortunes which overtook the late President and the Bank of Communications, Hongkong."

The *Peking Gazette* also suggests that Chen Chun-min, alias Chen Kuin-min, who is regarded by the paper as the author of not a little of the disturbances in Kwangtung, where he was once Tschun, has also taken sanctuary in the Colony.

CHINA'S FINANCIAL OBLIGATIONS.

INTEREST ON DOMESTIC LOAN.

Holders of bonds in the Chinese Domestic Loan will be gratified to learn that the Chinese Government have stated to the *Peking Daily News* that the Ministry of Finance has already handed over to Mr. J. Aglen, Inspector-General of the Maritime Customs, the instalment of interest for the third and fourth internal loans of the Republic for distribution to bondholders. China is thus meeting her obligations even at this critical juncture.

"However, I should say that, being old and weak, I have no desire to remain any longer in the Government service. My hope is to see peace and order restored to Kwangtung province. I have placed before you the naked facts, and I hope that you will make this decision and effect the salvation of the province."

In connection with the above, Lung Chai-kwong also sent a telegram to the Central Government complaining of the schemes of Tsen Chun-hsuan, Li Lieh-chun and their revolutionary accomplices. He says that had his men taken the initiative in the fight they would never have been defeated at Hsiching; and that it is the plan of the Kuo Ming-tang to capture Kwangtung in order to form an alliance of the Southern provinces against the Central Government.

AUSTRIA AND THE WAR.

BUDAPEST AND VIENNA.

(BY A NEUTRAL TRAVELLER.)

In Budapest, which for the time being is the real capital of Austria-Hungary, many changes are taking place in the point of view of the Magyars. Their eagerness to compromise that they have won the war, a spirit of bravado in dealing with public affairs, is merely a thin veneer, an awkward attempt to hide the perturbed state of public opinion.

A brief probing reveals distinct uneasiness and concern. When I was in the city Parliament had been convoked, and the members of the two Houses had gathered for the session. In the corridors of the Lower House there was much activity; many of the deputies seemed preoccupied, and the serious atmosphere of the Chamber, unusual in Budapest, was eloquently indicative of the trend of events. A strong opposition to Count Tisza and his party has developed. The question of Rumanya, which at one period seemed definitely shelved and no longer of any particular concern to the Magyars, is causing much worry, while the Allied force at Salonika is felt to be a direct menace to Hungary.

There are hopes that Count Tisza, who has been able to keep the situation in hand, may master the delicate situation, but the note of increasing confidence which has hitherto prevailed is lacking. In fact, Count Tisza's conquest seems to leave his position unimpaired. Scandals in army contracts, it is reported that several thousand kilos of "bean" flour, mixed with sand, were delivered as wheat to army commissaries; the disgraceful arrangements for the transport of the wounded, etc., are laid at the door of the Government, and the Opposition is loudly clamouring for investigation and remedy.

The influence of Count Tisza would seem from a parliamentary point of view, diminishing. With this people he still commands supreme confidence. But there is a note of pessimism in dealing with future prospects that is very marked in Budapest. The Magyars are beginning to realize that, notwithstanding their inherent strength, the vigour of their people, and their instinctive loyalty, or more truly, their impassioned Chauvinism, their position of dominance in the country is being undermined. In times of great crises, such as the present, the artificiality of the position of the Magyars within the boundaries of their own country is strongly emphasized. The spectra of the Croats, the Serbs, the Rumanians, the Slovaks, who rose against them in '48 would seem to haunt them, and daily this menace is becoming more of a reality. In the public square at Agram stands an equestrian statue of Jelenc, the leader of '48, his sword outstretched threateningly toward Budapest. "Waiting to strike again," a Croat remarked to me.

PAN GERMAN PROPAGANDA.

In the meantime the Germans are establishing themselves firmly in Hungary. Pan-German propaganda is rife throughout the country. It is significant that the Catholic Bishop of Debrecen, the leading Magyar prelate, whose influence among the lower classes is very great, published a signed declaration, in which he stated:

"I will stand sponsor for the plan that every Hungarian shall learn German."

When it is remembered that the exclusive use of Magyar has been officially encouraged with all possible zeal, and the use of all other languages, especially German, has been to all intents and purposes forbidden, such an announcement made by the head of the Church would seem of especial political importance.

A partial evaluation of the pro-German feeling that is daily becoming more pronounced in Hungary may be found in the fact that from a Vienna rumour and slowly diffusing, that after the war the Dual Monarchy must become a federalized State. This suggestion, which is made primarily to placate the feelings of the Czechs, Poles, and other Slavs, is regarded by the Magyars as threatening their hegemony within their own land.

Of the dynamic bond which unites Austria-Hungary little is heard. On the contrary, it appears to be a mere relic of an old Austrian feeling which is stronger than it has been for many years. The Magyars have not forgotten that the Francis Joseph who sits on the throne today is the same Sovereign who, in 1879, sent to Warsaw, secured the help of the Russians, and crushed the short-lived Rumanian Republic. No one has forgotten the right of terror which ensue in which the fathers of the men now occupying important posts were shot and hung to the tree of "Gott Erhalte Franz den Kaiser." No one has forgotten the path of the Rumanian national hero, Kossuth, who proclaimed: "Never will I be a subject of the Hapsburgs," and today in Budapest the Magyar anthem, "Kossuth Lajos," is heard everywhere, the poet and the hero again, amid the wildest enthusiasm.

WEAKENING ALLIANCE.

There are many indications that would lead one to conclude that it is in Budapest that the first signs of the weakening of the Germano-Austro-Hungarian alliance may be looked for. The Magyars were prepared for a war that might last twelve or even eighteen months, but with the coming end of the second year of war the old habits of personal animosity and political obstruction have again come to the fore. The pessimistic and confused state of public opinion, the ever-widening breach between the various parties, the halfhearted support accorded the Government in power, the absence of energetic measures needed to increase the resisting power of the nation, or for the husbanding of resources, and the continued clashes with Vienna, point significantly to a decline which may be provoked by the slightest incident.

Magyar leadership in the Dual Monarchy has been brought about by the strength and ability of such men as Count Tisza. Just as the Magyars occupy within their own boundaries a position of preponderant importance, based on the weakness of other groups of inhabitants, so Magyar statesmen have been able to gain the upper hand in the affairs of the Dual Monarchy. As a result the Magyars have played the role of a Great Power, all out of proportion to the natural development of culture, or numbers of their people. But by throwing themselves wholeheartedly into the arms of the Germans, by substituting a Hohenzollern for a Hapsburg, the Magyar hegemony in Hungary may continue to survive would appear doubtful. Reduced to their own true natural boundaries, the Magyars, "the hand of the Magyar," is destined in all probability to become a "Baikan" State.

WELLINGTON'S MODESTY.

"I FEEL I AM ONLY A MAN."

The Duke of Wellington, says Dr. W. H. Fitchett in the *Cornhill Magazine*, once described his feelings after Waterloo, and explained how he mentally compared himself with other men.

Lady Salisbury had asked Wellington whether he felt sure of victory at Waterloo, when he saw the defeat of the Old Guard. "What was your feeling at the moment?" she asked. "Did it not surprise all that one can imagine?"

The Duke replied: "It is very singular, but I have no recollection of any feeling of satisfaction. I was by no means secure of the victory until long afterwards. I can recollect no sensation of delight on that day. My thoughts were entirely occupied with what was to be done to improve the victory, to replace the officers that were lost, to put everything in proper order, that I had not leisure for another idea. I remember our supper that night very well, and then I went to bed and was called about three in the morning by Hume to go and see poor Gordon; but he was dead before I got there. Then I came back and had a cup of tea and some toast, wrote my despatches, and then rode into Brussels."

Lady Salisbury then asked, "But while you were riding there, did it never occur to you that you had placed yourself on a pinnacle of glory?"

"No," answered the Duke, "I was entirely occupied with what was necessary to be done. At the door of my own hotel I met Creevey; they had no certain accounts at Brussels, and he called out to me, 'What news?' I said, 'Why, I think we've done for them this time.' I left Brussels the next morning at 4 o'clock; the 5th and 6th I spent at Malplaquet; the 7th, I took Peronne; the 15th day I joined the Prussians before Paris. But it was not till ten or twelve days after the battle that I began to reflect on what I had done and to feel it."

"But the feeling of satisfaction must have come at last," said Lady Salisbury. "I can conceive that it did not take possession of your mind immediately, but you did not think that you had raised your name above every other."

The Duke replied, "That is a feeling of vanity; a man's first thought is for the public service."

"But there must be a lasting satisfaction in that feeling of superiority you always enjoy," Lady Salisbury said. "It is not in human nature that it should be otherwise."

"True," admitted Wellington. "Still I am constantly in contact with other persons on equal or inferior terms. Perhaps there is no man now existing who would like to meet me on a field of battle; in that line I am superior. But when the war is over and the troops disbanded, what is your great general more than any one else?"

"I am necessarily inferior to every man in his own line, although I may exceed him in others. I cannot saw and plane like a carpenter, or make shoes like a shoemaker, or understand cultivation like a farmer. Each of them, on his own ground, meets me on terms of superiority. I feel I am only a man."

FIREARMS AND HISTORY.

Every advance in the science of the slaying of human beings seems to have met with protests of those who were confronted with the new methods. In the present war the Germans have used poison fumes, suffocating shells, liquid flames, and other unexpected ways of dealing out destruction, and each time the Allies have at first expressed disgust, and then adopted similar tactics. Professor Chapman, of the Elder Chair of Mathematics and Mechanics, at the Adelaide University, delivered the first portion of a series of lectures on "Big Guns," which had not the slightest reference to politicians. He dealt with the evolution of cannon. In so doing he stated that Marcellus, the Roman Admiral, objected to the new and fearsome stone-throwing catapults invented by Archimedes for the defence of the City of Syracuse because the mathematician had "summarily baffled his assaults." Similarly, when the avant-garde knight was confronted and pierced with missiles thrown by gunpowder-armed weapons, he protested angrily, and either died or ran away. In those days the fear of accuracy was such that gunshot wounds were considered to be almost necessarily mortal, when might be accounted for by the unskilful surgery of the times. Since the use of the spear for the use of gunpowder would have been much more likely to prove useful than the wound itself. For instance, one eye was "torn off" and was equal parts; inject them into a living dog. Well, boil the animal; and its flesh, together with the oil, wine and other ingredients form the application.

MEASURING DISTANCES BY RIFLE.

The reader must have noticed how different things look on a return journey from what they did on setting out. The scout must make himself familiar with both points of view, and keep looking back as he advances, so that on the return journey he will in no sense feel lost. Estimating the distance of objects away from him is another important duty of the scout, and prepared cards marked to a scale arrived at by experiments are used.

The rifle, too, is used for this purpose. The scout slips out the bolt and gazes down the bore. He has learned beforehand that a man on horseback is just contained within the circle of the barrel when 350 yards distant. Again, he knows that at roughly 600 yards a mounted man takes up half the diameter, and so on; the smaller the man and horse the greater the distance away, the distance being easily calculated by dividing up the diameter of the rifle-barrel.

(Continued on next Column.)

WORK OF NATIONAL VOLUNTEERS.

LORD FRENCH'S PRAISE FOR THE TERRITORIALS.

The Volunteer Training Corps were given the final seal of Government recognition and approval in Hyde Park when the regiments of the London area, over 10,000 strong, were inspected by Field-Marshal Lord French, Commanding-in-Chief Home Forces, and hailed as part of the Forces of the Crown. The founders and organizers of the corps have thus had crowned with complete success their efforts to enrol for home defence the manpower of the country above the military age or otherwise ineligible for active service.

Members of the corps are now being invited to enrol themselves for special military work at home which will relieve regulars and Territorials for the front and yet be so arranged as not to jeopardize their own ordinary vocations in civil life. They will also be called up for service should an invasion be threatened.

It was a beautiful afternoon for the parade, and large crowds assembled in Hyde Park to see and do honour to the volunteers. The review ground was a immense square, the lines of which, consisting of masses of people, were kept by the brigade of Guards, under the command of Major-General Sir Francis Lloyd. Within this the Volunteer regiments were drawn up, General Sir O'Moore Creagh, V.C., military adviser to the Central Association, being in command.

The principal officers of the battalions were presented to Lord French, who addressed them as follows:

"First of all, I have it in command from His Majesty the King to tell you how very sorry His Majesty is that he was unable to take this review himself. He would have been delighted to do so, and was most anxious to do so. But you know how very numerous are the King's engagements just now, and how difficult it finds it to arrange these things. His Majesty desires me to tell you how highly he appreciates the devoted loyalty you have shown His Majesty's Government, and the War Office also highly appreciate your services. It is astonishing how many things are prevalent. One of them is the idea that you are not wanted. I want you to turn that idea out of the minds of your men completely. You are regarded by the Government as a most valuable force, one that can be put to the very best uses. For myself I can say that it has been a deep pleasure to me here to-day and see so fine a parade. I congratulate you most heartily on your splendid turn out, in the shortest possible notice, in such numbers and in so soldierlike a manner."

When I first came home from France, towards the end of last year, the thing that struck me more than anything else as I wandered about the country, on Saturdays or Sundays, was to see smaller or larger bodies of smart-looking men of very solid appearance. Some were carrying rifles, some were full of earnestness, marching and drilling. I inquired who they were and was told they were the Volunteer Training Corps. It struck me then that if that was what they were like they were a corps that might be of invaluable service to the Empire, and since I was appointed Commander-in-Chief of the Home Forces I have done my very best to help the Corps and cultivate it."

You know the tremendous difficulties there are in the way. You cannot in this country put a rifle into a man's hand and call him a soldier. Lots of things have to be done. Acts of Parliament have to be passed; any number of Departments have to be consulted. All that takes time. You know how engrossed all officials now are on account of the war, and there has been a great delay. But now the period of enrolment has come. A great many of you have already been enrolled, and many more intend to do so. When that is done you form part of His Majesty's Forces and are under military discipline. But you have not wasted the time. Sir Francis Lloyd has often told me of the fine work you have been doing. I hope one Sunday to have the opportunity of seeing for myself. It was largely owing to the zeal and patriotic devotion to duty you have shown that brought about more speedily your complete recognition as part of His Majesty's Forces."

There is one idea I want you all to take away with you. I think it is a great one. You are now, owing to your enlistment, the only citizens in this country. Try to think what the Volunteer force of this country has accomplished. I remember what they were like in the '60's and '70's; how they straggled against every kind of discouragement; how hard they worked to make themselves efficient; and how at length they were converted into that splendid force the Territorials. Look at the result. Look at what the Volunteers have done in this war. Surely it is a most glorious record. I assure you I found it difficult in France to find voice to talk to Territorial battalions coming out of the trenches with the loss of half their numbers. Remember they were not like us, Regulars. They came forward to serve their country simply for love of country. They left their homes and businesses, and sacrificed every mortal thing for the good of their country. It is the most glorious evidence of patriotism to be found in the whole world. Now their mantle has fallen on you, and I am quite certain that when you are called upon you will live up to that fine record."

Other objects are treated in a similar way. Clouds of dust are never the same, though to inexperienced eyes they may seem so. The scout can tell at once whether the tell-tale cloud rises from a column of infantry on the march or from cavalry cantering into action, and likewise if it be artillery or just transport wagons that are passing in the far distance.

JAPAN AS THE SPOKESMAN OF ASIA.

TAGORE'S MESSAGE TO THE EAST.

In a lecture given in Tokyo last month Sir Rabindranath Tagore said:—In Asia great kingdoms were founded, philosophy, science, arts and literatures flourished, and all the great religions of the world had their cradles. Therefore it cannot be said that there is anything inherent in the soil and climate of Asia that produces mental inactivity and atrophies the faculties which impel men to go forward. For centuries did we hold torches of civilisation in the East when the West slumbered in darkness, and that could never be the sign of sluggish mind or narrowness of vision. Then fell the darkness of night upon all the lands of the East. The current of time seemed to stop at once, and Asia ceased to take any new food, feeding upon its own past, which is really feeding upon itself. The stillness seemed like death, and the great voice was silenced which sent forth messages of eternal truth that have saved man's life from pollution for generations, like the ocean of air that keeps the earth sweet, ever clearing its impurities.

One morning the whole world looked up in surprise; when Japan broke through her walls of old habits in a night and came out triumphant. It was done in such an incredibly short time, that it seemed like a change of dress and not like the slow building up of a new structure.

Japan has taught us that we must learn the watchword of the age in which we live, and answer has to be given to the sentiment of time, if we are to escape annihilation. Japan has sent forth her word over Asia, that the old seed has the life germ in it, only it has to be planted in the soil of the new age.

I, for myself, cannot believe that Japan has become what she is by imitating the West. We cannot imitate life, we cannot simulate strength for long, any, what is more, a mere imitation is a source of weakness.

Therefore, you cannot with a light heart accept the modern civilisation with all its tendencies, methods and structures, and dream that they are inevitable. You must apply your Eastern mind, your spiritual strength, your love of simplicity, your recognition of social obligation, in order to cut out a new path for this great unwieldy car of progress, shrieking out its loud discords as it runs. You must minimise the immense sacrifice of man's life and freedom that it claims in its every movement. For generations you have felt and thought and worked, and enjoyed and worshipped in your own special manner; and this cannot be cast off like old clothes. It is in your blood, in the marrow of your bones, in the texture of your flesh, in the tissue of your brains; and it must modify everything you lay your hands upon, without your knowing, even against your wishes. Once you solved the problems of man to your own satisfaction, you had your philosophy of life and evolved your own art of living. All this you must apply to the present situation and out of it will arise a new creation and not a mere repetition, a creation which the soul of your people will own for itself, and proudly offer to the world as its tribute to the welfare of man. Of all countries in Asia, here in Japan you have the freedom to use the materials you have gathered from the West according to your need. You are fortunately not hampered from the outside, therefore your responsibility is all the greater, for in your voice Asia shall answer the question that Europe has submitted to the conference of Man. In your land the experiment will be carried on by which the East will change the aspects of the modern civilisation, infusing life in it where it is a machine, substituting the human heart for cold expediency, not caring so much for power and success as for harmonious and living growth, for truth and beauty.

I cannot but bring to your mind those days when the whole of Eastern Asia from Burma to Japan was united with India in the closest tie of friendship, the only natural tie which can exist between nations. There was a living communication of hearts, a nervous system evolved through which messages ran between us, the deepest needs of humanity. We did not stand in fear of each other, we had not to arm ourselves to keep each other in check; our relation was not that of self-interest, of exploration and spoliation of each other's pockets; ideas and ideals were exchanged, gifts of the highest love were offered and taken; no difference of languages and customs hindered us in approaching each other heart to heart; no pride of race or insolent consciousness of superiority, physical or mental, marred our relations; our arts and literatures put forth new leaves and flowers under the influence of this sunlit land of united hearts, and races belonging to different lands and languages and histories acknowledged the highest unity of man and the deepest bond of love. May we not also remember that in those days of peace and goodwill, of men uniting for those supreme ends of life, your nature laid by for itself the balm of immortality which has helped your people to be born again in a new age, to be able to survive its old outward structures and take on a new young body, to come out unscathed from the shock of the most wonderful revolution that the world has ever seen?

FORTHCOMING EVENTS.

TO-DAY.

3 p.m.—Auction of Property at Sala Rooms, by Messrs. Hughes & Hough.

TODAY.

9.15 p.m.—"The Palms," at Kowloon.

Monday, 7th Aug.

Bank Holiday.

Hong Kong Cricket Club Entries at 5 p.m.

Friday, 11th Aug.

3 p.m.—Auction of Valuable Leasehold Property at Sala Rooms, by Messrs. Hughes & Hough.

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN

REGULAR FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE BETWEEN

JAVA, CHINA AND JAPAN.

STEAMER	FROM	EXPECTED ON OR ABOUT	WILL LEAVE ON OR ABOUT	FOR
TJILATJAP	KOBE & AMOY		28th July	BATAVIA
TJITAROEM	BATAVIA		29th July	SHANGHAI
TJIPANAS	SHANGHAI	28th July	30th July	BATAVIA
TJILIWONG	JAVA & MAKASSAR	30th July	6th Aug.	KOBE

* Wireless Telegraphy.
The Steamers are all fitted throughout with Electric Light and have accommodation for a limited number of Saloon Passengers. All steamers carry a duly qualified surgeon. Cargo taken at through rates to all ports in Netherlands India and Australia.
For Particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to the

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Yok Buildings, 1st Floor,
Hongkong, 24th July, 1916.

Telephone No. 1574.

JAVA-PACIFIC LIJN.

MONTHLY SERVICE BETWEEN

NETH. INDIA, MANILA, HONGKONG & SAN FRANCISCO.

Next Sailings for SAN FRANCISCO via NAGASAKI.

Subject to Change Without Notice.

S.S. "TJIKEMBANG"	11th August.
S.S. "ARAKAN"	11th September.
S.S. "TJISONDARI"	12th October.
S.S. "KARIMOEN"	11th November.

The Steamers have accommodation for a limited number of Saloon Passengers and carry a duly qualified surgeon.

Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading to all Overland Points in the United States of America and Canada.

For Particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN,

Yok Buildings,

Hongkong, 14th July, 1916.

MANAGING AGENTS.

CHINA MAIL S.S. CO., LTD.

FREIGHT AND PASSENGERS

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WILL SAIL FROM HONGKONG FOR

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AN UNSURPASSED HIGH-CLASS PASSENGER SERVICE AT INTERMEDIATE RATES.

O. H. RITTER, Freight and Passenger Agent,
Princes Buildings, 100 House Street.

Hongkong, 27th May, 1916.

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Pumps Empty Dock in 2-3/4 hours.

THREE PATENT SLIPWAYS taking vessels up to 3,000 tons displacement providing

conditions for painting ships with most efficient results.

10-Ton ELECTRIC CRANE ON QUAY—ELECTRIC OVERHEAD CRANES

throughout the Shops ranging to 100 Tons.

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PETROL and KEROSENE MARINE MOTORS 7-1/2 to 150 H.P.

As supplied to the British Admiralty and War Office.

MOTOR VESSELS, LIGHT DRIFT CARRIERS, GUNBOATS, LAUNCHES,

HOUSEBOATS and PLEASURE CRAFT OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

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THOS. COOK & SON.

TOURIST, STEAMSHIP AND FORWARDING AGENTS, BANKERS, ETC.,

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TICKETS SUPPLIED TO EUROPE by the principal STEAMSHIP LINES and

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Fares from the Far East to all parts of the World, will be forwarded free on application.

Office:—LUDGATE CIRCUS, LONDON, E.C.

Hongkong, 15th April, 1916.

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SHIPPING

ARRIVALS.

CHICAGO MARU, Japanese str., 3,637, J. Somakawa, 20th July—Manila 24th July, General—Osaka Shosen Kaisha.

CEHINI, British str., 1,990, Davies, 27th July—Wakamatsu 20th July, Coal—Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.

LOKANG, British str., 939, D. W. Ritchie, 28th July—Holloway 25th July, General—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

SATSUNO MARU, Japanese str., 1,289, T. Sumoto, 27th July—Dairen 20th July, Coal—Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.

SUYCHIRO MARU, Jap. str., from Canton, 26th July.

NANKIN, British str., 4,250, G. Manley, 27th July—Yokohama 10th July, General—P. & O. S. N. Co.

YINGCHOW, British str., 1,210, W. Jones, 29th July—Shanghai 23rd July, General—Butterfield & Swire.

CLEARANCES.

IN THE HARBOUR MASTER'S OFFICE, July 27th.

LINAN, British str., for Bangkok.

NANKIN, British str., for Europe.

DEPARTURES.

July 27th.

ARAKAN, American str., for Manila.

GREYVILLE, British str., for Shanghai.

KAYONG, British str., for Hoihow.

KUANG, Chinese str., for Hoihow.

SHANGHAI, British str., for Shanghai.

WOSANG, British str., for Canton.

YINGCHOW, British str., for Canton.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.

Per Nankin, from Yokohama, for Hongkong, Mr. E. H. Martin.

Per Chicago Maru, from Manila, for Hongkong, Mr. J. Cook, Mr. W. Scott, Mr. and Mrs. F. Joannillo, Miss H. Joannillo, and Mr. J. Alvarez.

VESSELS EXPECTED.

AMERICAN MAIL.

The str. Nippon Maru which sailed from San Francisco on the 24th July, is expected to arrive at this port via Hongkong, Japanese ports, and Shanghai on Friday, the 28th instant, at 7 a.m.

THE CANADIAN MAIL.

The str. Empress of Japan arrived at Nagasaki on Thursday, the 27th instant, at 7 a.m., and left Nagasaki same day, at 4 p.m.

MERCHANT STEAMERS.

The E. and A. str. St. Albans left Sydney for this port on the 15th instant (via Queensland ports and Manila), and may be expected to arrive here on or about the 5th August.

The str. Glenelg is expected here from London on or about 2nd August.

The str. Harwick Hall is expected here from New York on or about 2nd August.

LATEST STEAMER MOVEMENT.

The str. Mantegle arrived at Vancouver on Monday, the 24th instant, at 7 p.m.

VESSELS ON THE BERTH

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

STEAM FOR STRAITS, CEYLON, AUSTRALIA, EGYPT, MEDITERRANEAN PORTS, AND LONDON.

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING ISSUED FOR BATAVIA, AMERICAN, CONTINENTAL, AND SOUTH AFRICA PORTS.

THE Steamship

NANKIN.

Captain G. Manley, carrying His Majesty's Mail, will be despatched from this port on or about FRIDAY, the 25th July, 1916, taking Passengers and Cargo to the above Ports. The str. "NANKIN" will proceed through to Port Said, Marseilles and London.

Six and Valuables for Bombay (under arrangement) will be transhipped at Colombo into a S. S. M. S. N. Co. Parcel will be received at the Office until 4 p.m. the day before sailing. The contents and value of all packages are required. For further particulars apply to E. V. D. PARR, Acting Superintendent, Hongkong, 13th July, 1916.

AMERICAN AND MANCHURIAN LINE.

FOR BOSTON AND NEW YORK VIA PANAMA CANAL.

THE Steamship

"CITY OF NAPLES."

Captain Pino, will be despatched for the above ports on the 12th August, 1916. For freight and further particulars apply to THE BANK LINE, LTD., General Agents, Hongkong, 15th July, 1916.

GLEN LINE (McGREGOR, GOW & Co.), LIMITED.

FOR GENOA AND LONDON.

THE Motor-ship

"GLENLYE," 9,500 Tons D.W.

will be despatched for the above port about End of August, or beginning of September 1916. For freight, passage and further information, apply to SHEWAN TOMES & Co., Agents, Hongkong, 5th July, 1916.

To ascertain the anchorage of any Vessels, the Harbour has been divided into Four Sections commencing from Green Island. Vessels anchoring nearest Kowloon are marked "k." nearest Hongkong "h." midway between Hongkong and Kowloon "m." and those vessels berthed at the Kowloon Wharf "k.w." together with the number denoting the section.

SECTIONS.

1. From Green Island to the Harbour Master's. 2. From Harbour Master's to Blake Pier. 3. From Blake Pier to Naval Yard. 4. From Naval Yard to East Point.

DESTINATION	VESSEL'S NAME	FLAG & REG	BERTH	CAPTAIN	FOR FREIGHT APPLY TO	TO BE DESPATCHED
LONDON VIA USUAL PORTS OF CALL	NANKIN	Brit. str.	—	G. Manley	P. & O. S. N. Co.	To-day, at Noon.
LONDON VIA SINGAPORE, MALACCA, PENANG, & SINGAPORE	SUYA MARU	Jap. str.	—	T. Sokine	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 3rd Aug., at Noon.
LONDON & BOMBAY VIA USUAL PORTS OF CALL	NOVARA	Brit. str.	—	H. R. Hetherington, R.N.R.	P. & O. S. N. Co.	On 11th Aug., at Noon.
GENOA & LONDON	CITY OF NORWICH	Brit. str.	—	—	THE BANK LINE, LIMITED	On 12th Sept.
MADEIRA & SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS	GLIMMER	Brit. str.	—	—	SEAWAN, TOMES & Co.	About End of Aug.
MARSEILLES VIA PORT	SALAHIE	Brit. str.	—	D. A. Gardiner	THE BANK LINE, LIMITED	On 12th Aug.
VICTORIA & TACOMA VIA MANILA &c.	POLYMER	Brit. str.	—	T. Yamaguchi	MESSAGERIES MARITIMES	On 7th Aug.
VICTORIA, B.C., & SEATTLE VIA KIELING, &c.	MEXICO MARU	Jap. str.	—	T. Kusanagi	OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA	To-day, at 3 p.m.
MEXICAN, PERUVIAN & CHILE PORTS VIA JAPAN	KAMAKURA MARU	Jap. str.	—	T. Kusanagi	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 8th Aug., at 4 p.m.
NEW YORK VIA SINGAPORE, DUBAI, CAPE TOWN & SANTOS	ANTO MARU	Jap. str.	—	Isano	YOKOBE KAISEN	On 12th Sept., at Noon.
BOSTON & NEW YORK VIA PANAMA CANAL	WAKASA MARU	Jap. str.	—	Pine	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	Middle of Aug.
SAN FRANCISCO VIA SHANGHAI & JAPAN, &c.	CITY OF NAPLES	Brit. str.	—	—	THE BANK LINE, LIMITED	On 13th Aug.
SAN FRANCISCO VIA SHANGHAI & JAPAN, &c.	THICKBANG	Dut. str.	—	—	JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LINE	On 11th Aug.
SAN FRANCISCO VIA SHANGHAI & JAPAN, &c.	SHINTO MARU	Jap. str.	—	—	—	On 15th Aug., at Noon.
SAN FRANCISCO VIA SHANGHAI & JAPAN, &c.	CHINA	Am. str.	—	—	CHINA MAIL S.S. CO. LTD.	On 12th Sept.
SAN FRANCISCO VIA SHANGHAI & JAPAN, &c.	EMPEROR OF ASIA	Brit. str.	—	—	CANADIAN PACIFIC O.S. LD.	On 12th Sept.
SAN FRANCISCO VIA SHANGHAI & JAPAN, &c.	MONTAGLE	Brit. str.	—	—	OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA	On 30th Aug.
SAN FRANCISCO VIA SHANGHAI & JAPAN, &c.	EMPEROR OF RUSSIA	Brit. str.	—	—	CANADIAN PACIFIC O.S. LD.	On 8th Sept.
SAN FRANCISCO VIA SHANGHAI & JAPAN, &c.	EMPEROR OF JAPAN	Brit. str.	—	—	CANADIAN PACIFIC O.S. LD.	On 20th Sept.
AUSTRALIAN PORTS VIA MANILA	AKI MARU	Jap. str.	—	—	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 15th Aug., 11 a.m.
ST. ALBANS	ST. ALBANS	Brit. str.	—	—	GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.	On 27th Aug., at 11 a.m.
TILLWONG	TILLWONG	Dut. str.	—	—	JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LINE	On 6th Aug.
TENSHIN MARU	TENSHIN MARU	Jap. str.	—	—	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 31st inst.
KOBE & YOKOHAMA	KOBE & YOKOHAMA	Brit. str.	—	—	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co. LD.	On 1st Aug., at D'light.
KOBE & MOJI	KOBE & MOJI	Brit. str.	—	—	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 12th Aug., at 10 a.m.
NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	Brit. str.	—	—	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	To-day, at 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI & NEWCHANG	SHANGHAI & NEWCHANG	Brit. str.	—	—	DAVID SASSOON & Co., LTD.	To-morrow.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & MOJI	SHANGHAI, KOBE & MOJI	Brit. str.	—	—	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co. LD.	On 30th inst., at D'light.
SHANGHAI	SHANGHAI	Brit. str.	—	—	DAVID SASSOON & Co., LTD.	On 30th inst., at D'light.
SHANGHAI	SHANGHAI	Brit. str.	—	—	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co. LD.	On 30th inst., at D'light.
SHANGHAI	SHANGHAI	Brit. str.	—	—	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 30th inst., at 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI	SHANGHAI	Brit. str.	—	—	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co. LD.	About 2nd Aug.
SHANGHAI	SHANGHAI	Brit. str.	—	—	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 11th Aug.
SHANGHAI	SHANGHAI	Brit. str.	—	—	DOUGLAS LAURENCE & Co.	About 14th Aug.
SHANGHAI	SHANGHAI	Brit. str.	—	—	DOUGLAS LAURENCE & Co.	On 1st Aug., at 2 p.m.
SHANGHAI	SHANGHAI	Brit. str.	—	—	DOUGLAS LAURENCE & Co.	On 4th Aug., at 2 p.m.
SHANGHAI	SHANGHAI	Brit. str.	—	—	OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA	On 30th inst., at Noon.
SHANGHAI	SHANGHAI	Brit. str.	—	—	OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA	On 2nd Aug., at 9 a.m.
SHANGHAI	SHANGHAI	Brit. str.	—	—	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co. LD.	To-morrow, at 3 p.m.
SHANGHAI	SHANGHAI	Brit. str.	—	—	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co. LD.	On 1st Aug., at 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI	SHANGHAI	Brit. str.	—	—	OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA	On 4th Aug., at Noon.
SHANGHAI	SHANGHAI	Brit. str.	—	—	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co. LD.	On 5th Aug., at 3 p.m.
SHANGHAI	SHANGHAI	Brit. str.	—	—	OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA	On 30th inst., at Noon.
SHANGHAI	SHANGHAI	Brit. str.	—	—	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 30th inst.
SHANGHAI	SHANGHAI	Brit. str.	—	—	DAVID SASSOON & Co., LTD.	On 30th inst.
SHANGHAI	SHANGHAI	Brit. str.	—	—	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 30th inst.
SHANGHAI	SHANGHAI	Brit. str.	—	—	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co. LD.	To-day.
SHANGHAI	SHANGHAI	Brit. str.	—	—	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co. LD.	To-morrow, at D'light.
SHANGHAI	SHANGHAI	Brit. str.	—	—	On 3rd Aug., at Noon.	On 30th inst., at 7 a.m.
SHANGHAI	SHANGHAI	Brit. str.	—	—	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co. LD.	

INDO-CHINA S. NAV. CO., LTD.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
SANDAKAN	"MAUSANG"	Saturday, 26th July, Noon.
MANILA	"LOONGSANG"	Saturday, 26th July, 3 p.m.
SHANGHAI via SWATOW FOOCHEW	"KWONGSANG"	Sunday, 30th July, D'light.
SHANGHAI	"WOSANG"	Sunday, 30th July, D'light.
HAIHOW & HAIPHONG	"LOKSANG"	Sunday, 30th July, 7 a.m.
KOBE & MOJI	"KUMSANG"	Tuesday, 1st Aug., D'light.
MANILA	"YUENSANG"	Saturday, 5th Aug., 3 p.m.

RETURN TOURS TO JAPAN.

The steamers "KUTSANG," "NAMSANG," "LAHSANG," and "FOKSANG," leave about every 3 weeks, generally call at Shanghai en route for Japan, returning via Kobe (Inland Sea) and Moji to Hongkong. Time occupied, 23 days. This service is supplemented by the "YATSHING," "KUMSANG," leaving Hongkong at regular intervals for Yokohama (when sufficient inducement is offered), Kobe and Moji and returning thence direct to Hongkong. Time occupied, 19 days.

These vessels have all modern improvements and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

A duly qualified surgeon is also carried.

Steamers have superior accommodation for First Class passengers and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

Taking cargo on Through Bills of Lading to Yangtze Ports, Chefoo, Tientsin, Dairen, Weihaiwei.

Taking cargo on Through Bills of Lading to Kuantan, Labuan, Singapore, Penang, Swatow, Amoy, Fuzhou, and other ports.

UNDER STRAITS GOVERNMENT PASSPORT REGULATIONS all European Passengers leaving the Colony for Straits Settlements are required to produce on arrival at destination passports with their Photographs and description affixed thereto. Telephone No. 215.

For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LTD. Hongkong, 28th July, 1916. GENERAL MANAGERS

BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

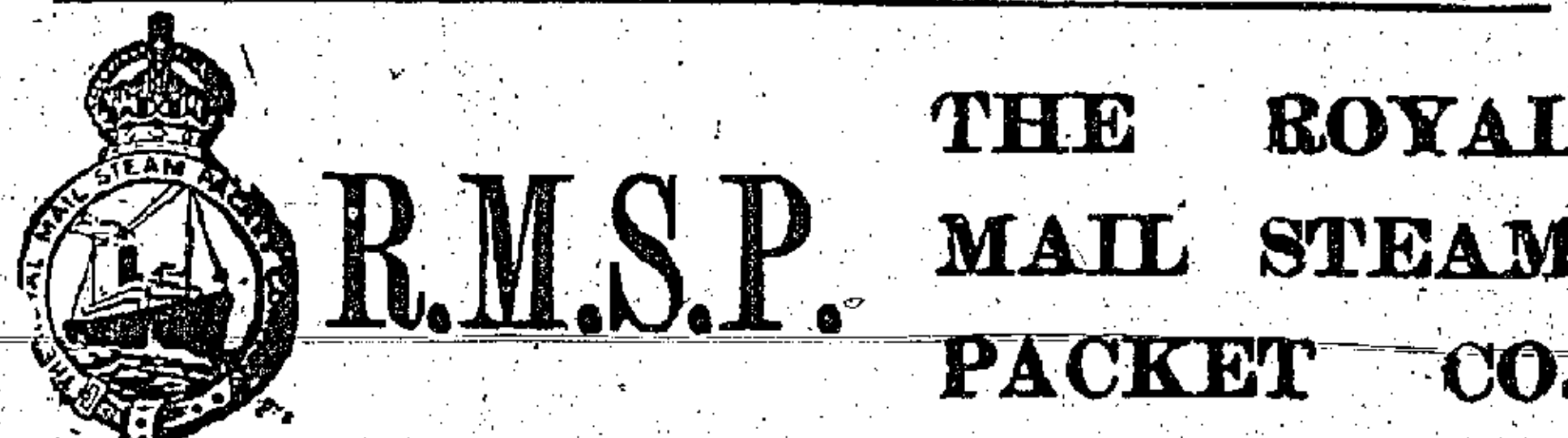
NEW SERVICE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN

YOKOHAMA, KOBE, HONGKONG AND RANGOON.

Steamers are despatched Eastward and Westward at regular intervals taking Passengers and Cargo at Current Rates.

For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LTD. Telephone No. 215. Agents. Hongkong, 16th April, 1915.

THE ROYAL MAIL STEAM PACKET CO.



PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG, SUBJECT TO CHANGE WITHOUT NOTICE.

HOMeward.

FOR

STEAMERS

DATE OF DEPARTURE.

SAILINGS TO VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE, TACOMA AND PORTLAND.

For Freight and Further Particulars, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LTD. Telephone No. 215 Sub. Ex. 10. Hongkong, 16th April, 1916.

CANADIAN PACIFIC OCEAN SERVICES LIMITED

QUICKEST TIME ACROSS THE PACIFIC

To Canada, United States and Europe via Vancouver in connection with the Canadian Pacific Railway

Hongkong to Vancouver, 17 days. Hongkong to Montreal, 22 days. Hongkong to Chicago, 21 days. Hongkong to New York, 22 days.

"EMPEROR OF RUSSIA" and "EMPEROR OF ASIA" 16,850 tons gross register, quadruple screws, speed 21 knots. Largest and most luxurious ships on the Pacific.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG (subject to change) SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG. "EMPEROR OF ASIA" ... 9 Aug. "EMPEROR OF ASIA" ... 4 Oct. "EMPEROR OF RUSSIA" ... 30 Aug. "EMPEROR OF RUSSIA" ... 1 Nov. "EMPEROR OF JAPAN" ... 20 Sept. "EMPEROR OF JAPAN" ... 15 Nov.

Calling at Shanghai, Nagasaki (Inland Sea), Kobe and Yokohama. "Montegle" calls Moji instead Nagasaki.

For further information, sailings, etc., please apply to P. D. SUTHERLAND, General Agent, Passenger Dept., Hongkong. J. H. WALLACE, General Agent, Hongkong.

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SHIPPING IN PORT

STEAMERS.

AMAKUSA MARU, Japanese str., 1,370, T. Konishi, 26th July—Swatow 25th, Tea and General—Osaka Shosen Kaisha.

ANNA, Norwegian str., 1,012, A. Arntzen, 25th July—Bangkok 16th July, Rice—Thoresen & Co.

BOURBON, French str., 997, Leorillout, 25th July—Saigon 21st July, General—Order.

BUSEN MARU, Japanese str., 1,821, S. Matsumoto, 23rd July—Wakamatsu 17th July, Coal—Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.

CHOFU MARU, Japanese str., 933, S. Takahashi, 25th July—Bangkok 18th July, Rice—Order.

FAUSANG, British str., 1,410, Malkin, 26th July—Saigon 22nd July, Rice—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

HAICHING, British str., 1,267, W. C. Passmore, 19th July—Fochow 16th July, Tea and General—Douglas Lapraik & Co.

HAIRONG, British str., 1,270, J. W. Evans, 26th July—Swatow 25th July, General—Douglas Lapraik & Co.

HALVARD, Norwegian str., 1,066, C. Beck, 28th July—Bangkok 19th July, Rice and General—Order.

JAPAN, British str., 3,306, C. P. Seddon, 22nd July—Kobe 19th July, General—D. Sassoon & Co.

KINKOSAN MARU, Japanese str., 2,613, Koigumi, 20th July—Milke 14th July, Coal—Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.

KENSON MARU, Japanese str., 2,159, Kaneko, 16th July—Tsingtau 9th July, Coal—Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.

KINKASAN MARU, Japanese str., 1,394, Koigumi, 8th July—Milke 30th June, Coal—Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.

KIRIN MARU, Japanese str., 3,763, T. Sasaki, 27th June—Singapore 21st June, Cotton—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

KIUKI MARU, Japanese str., 979, Massey, 30th July—Nagasaki 26th June, Case Oil—Order.

KWANTUNG, Chinese str., 1,656, C. Stewart, 22nd July—Shanghai 19th July, General—Order.

KWONGSANG, British str., 1,428, W. M. Richard, 23rd July—Swatow 22nd July, General—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

LAMAO, American str., 375, Maitland, 25th July—Hongkong 21st July, Coal—Order.

LOOSKANG, British str., E. Knight, 24th July—Manila, 21st July, General—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

MAUSANG, British str., 1,344, Alcock, 19th July—Sandakan 12th July, General—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

MEXICO MARU, Japanese str., 5,761, I. Yamaguchi, 16th July—Shanghai 13th July, General—Osaka Shosen Kaisha.

NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES

"GLEN" LINE OF STEAMERS.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM MIDDLESBROUGH, LONDON, GENOA AND SINGAPORE.

THE Motor-ship

"GLENLYE."

Captain C. J. Simpson, having arrived from the above Ports, consignees of Goods are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed at their risk into the godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, Kowloon, and stored at Consignee's risk and expense.

All broken, damaged, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on Monday, 28th inst., at 10 a.m.

All Claims must be presented within FIFTEEN DAYS of the Steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be received.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godown, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 31st inst., 1916, will be subject to rent.

Consignees of Cargo are hereby notified that they must produce an Import Permit signed by the Superintendent of Imports and Exports, Hongkong, before Bills of Lading can be countersigned.

No Fire Insurance can be effected.

Bills of Lading are countersigned by SHEWAN TOMES & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 24th July, 1916. 1342

S.S. "GLENLYE."

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo from London in connection with the above Steamer are hereby informed that their Goods with the exception of Opium, Prussians and Valuables are being landed and stored at their risk into the godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Ltd., at Kowloon, whence delivery may be obtained immediately after landing.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded on unless information is received from the Consignees before requesting it to be landed here.

Bills of Lading are countersigned by the Underwriter, 25th July, at Noon, will be subject to rent.

All Claims must be presented within FIFTEEN DAYS of the Steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be received.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godown, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 31st inst., 1916, will be subject to rent.

Consignees of Cargo are hereby notified that they must produce an Import Permit signed by the Superintendent of Imports and Exports, Hongkong, before Bills of Lading can be countersigned.

No Fire Insurance can be effected.

Bills of Lading are countersigned by SHEWAN TOMES & Co., Agents.

INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

Cargo carried on through Bills of Lading from HONGKONG to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN (Natal), EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN with transshipment at COLOMBO to Steamers of the INDIAN AFRICAN LINE

PROPOSED SAILING

From Hongkong Connecting with From Colombo

ORIENTAL AFRICAN LINE.

Regular Direct Service from JAPAN, CHINA and STRAITS to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN, calling at MAURITIUS en route, and affording the Quickest Freight Transport from the ORIENT to SOUTH AFRICA.

PROPOSED SAILING

From Hongkong S.S. "SALAMIS" ... 12th August.
For Rates of Freight and Passage, apply to—

THE BANK LINE, LIMITED,
MANAGING AGENTS

"ELLERMAN" LINE.

(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)

JAPAN, CHINA AND STRAITS

to

UNITED KINGDOM AND CONTINENT.

For Steamers Sails.
LONDON ... "CITY OF NORWICH" ... On 12th Sept

Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Cape of Good Hope at Owners' option.
Subject to change without notice.
For rates of freight and further information apply to—

ON TO BRIS & Co., CANTON.

THE BANK LINE LTD.

Hongkong 22nd July, 1916.

GENERAL AGENTS

C. N. C.
CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION

SHANGHAI & NEWCHANG ... "SINGAN" ... On 28th July, 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI ... "YINGCHOW" ... On 30th July, 7 P.M.
MANILA, CEBU and ILOILO ... "TEAN" ... On 1st Aug., 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI ... "CHENAN" ... On 1st Aug., 4 P.M.
HAIPHONG ... "SUNGKIANG" ... On 3rd Aug., Noon.

DIRECT SAILINGS TOWEST RIVER, Twice Weekly.

SS. "LINTAN" and SS. "SANGU"
MANILA LINE—TWIN-SCREW STEAMERS "CHINHUA", "TAMING" and "TEAN". Excellent Saloon accommodation Amidships; Electric Fans fitted; Extra State-rooms on Deck, aft, on "TAMING" and "TEAN".
SS. "SHANGHAI" LINE—PASSENGERS, MAILS AND CARGO
SS. "CHENAN", "LUCHOW", "YINGCHOW", "SHANTUNG" and "SUNGKIANG" with excellent accommodation, Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms, maintain a regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, leaving Hongkong for Shanghai direct every Tuesday, Thursday and Sunday, taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Pootung.
For Freight or Passage apply to—

Hongkong 28th July, 1916.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
AGENTS.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

HONGKONG & SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

REGULAR SERVICE of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for First Class Passengers, Electric Light and Fans in staterooms and Saloons and Excellent cuisine.

FOR

SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOCHEW
AND RETURN.

Occupying 9 to 10 Days:

STEAMSHIP	CAPTAIN	LEAVING
"HAIKONG"	Capt. J. W. Evans	FRIDAY 28th July, at 2 P.M.
"HAICHING"	Capt. W. C. Pasmore	TUESDAY 1st Aug., at 2 P.M.
"HAITAN"	Capt. J. B. Thomson	FRIDAY 4th Aug., at 2 P.M.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Black Pier).
For Freight and Passage, apply to—

DOUGLAS LAIRRAIK & Co.,
General Managers.

Hongkong, 28th July, 1916.

BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

APCAR LINE.

REGULAR SERVICE BETWEEN

CALCUTTA, STRAITS, SHANGHAI AND JAPAN PORTS.

EASTWARD

S.S. "SANTHA" 5,193 tons, Capt. J. W. Robertson, will be despatched for SHANGHAI, KOBE, and MOJI on 29th July.

WESTWARD

S.S. "JAPAN" 6,013 tons, Captain G. P. Riddon, will be despatched for SINGAPORE, PENANG, RANGOON and CALCUTTA on 29th July.

The above Steamers have excellent Saloon accommodation for Passengers and are fitted with all modern conveniences and carry a duly qualified surgeon.

For Freight or passage, apply to

DAVID SASSOON & CO., LTD.,

Hongkong, 24th July, 1916.

AGENTS

P. & O. S. N. CO.

ROYAL MAIL SERVICE
UNDER CONTRACT WITH HIS MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT
TO
MARSEILLES AND LONDON,
TAKING PASSENGERS AND CARGO TO
STRAITS, COLOMBO, INDIA, AUSTRALASIA, EGYPT, &c.

Steamers to	Leave Hongkong	Connecting Mail	Due at Marseilles	Due at London
to	from	Str. from Colombo	1916	1916
NANKIN	July 28	Through Steamer	Sept. 1	Sept. 10
NOVARA	Aug. 11	"KAISAR-I-HIND"	Sept. 11	Sept. 18
NORSE	Aug. 25	"MOOLTAN"	Sept. 25	Oct. 2
MALTA	Sept. 8	"KASGAR"	Oct. 8	Oct. 15
NAMUR	Sept. 22	Through Steamer	Oct. 25	N.Y. 4
SAUDINIA	Oct. 6	Through Steamer	Nov. 9	Nov. 18
NOVARA	Oct. 20	"MONGOLIA"	Nov. 19	Nov. 26
NORSE	Nov. 3	Through Steamer	Dec. 6	Dec. 15
NYANZA	Nov. 17	"MONGOLIA"	Dec. 17	Dec. 24

Passengers change Steamers at COLOMBO.
Accommodation in the connecting Steamer from COLOMBO is definitely reserved in Hongkong at the time of booking.
On the Australian Route Tickets interchangeable with Orient Line.

SAILINGS DIRECT TO
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE AND
YOKOHAMA.

SS.	Leave Hongkong About
NORSE	THURSDAY, 3rd August.
MALTA	MONDAY, 14th August.
NAMUR	SUNDAY, 27th August.
SAUDINIA	SATURDAY, 9th September.

Passengers may travel by Railway in Japan between Ports of Call free of charge.
Return Tickets are available by Messageries Maritimes Company.

IN ADDITION TO THE ABOVE MAIL STEAMERS,
INTERMEDIATE (Non-Transshipment) STEAMERS
WILL LEAVE DIRECT FOR
MARSEILLES AND LONDON,
Calling at SINGAPORE, PORT SWETTENHAM, PENANG, COLOMBO
AND PORT SAID.

CARRYING 1st AND 2nd SALOON PASSENGERS AT REDUCED RATES.

STEAMERS	Leave	Leave	Due at	Due at
	Hongkong	Spain	Marseilles	London
	about	about	about	about
SOMALI	Aug. 15	Aug. 21	Sept. 20	Sept. 29

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS.
All Cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge and each Berth furnished with an Electric Reading Lamp.
Passage Tickets interchangeable with the British India Co.
Round-the-World Tickets and Through Tickets to New York in connection with the Principal Mail Lines.
Return Tickets at fare and a half available to Europe for Two Years; or to Intermediate Ports for Six Months.
Owing to the War in Europe Steamers and Sailing dates are liable to be cancelled or altered without notice.
For Further Information, Passage Rates, Freight, Handbooks, etc., apply to
E. V. D. PARK,
Acting Superintendent

26

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—
SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATION	STEAMERS	TONS AND DISPLACEMENT	SAILING DATES
LONDON via SINGAPORE, MALACCA, PENANG, COLOMBO, DURBAN, CAPE TOWN, and TENERIFE	SUWA MARU Capt. T. Sekino	21,000	THURSDAY, 3rd Aug., at Noon.
	ATSUTA MARU Capt. S. S.	16,000	THURSDAY, 10th Aug., at Noon.
VICTORIA, B.C. and SEATTLE via KEELUNG, SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI, SHANGHAI and Yokohama	KAMAKURA MARU Capt. T. K. Sano	12,400	TUESDAY, 8th Aug., at 4 P.M.
	YOKOHAMA MARU Capt. S. S.	12,400	WEDNESDAY, 30th Aug., at 4 P.M.
SYDNEY and MELBOURNE via MANILA, BAMBANOQA, THURSDAY ISLAND, TOWNSVILLE and BRISBANE	AKI MARU Capt. K. I. Kikawa	15,500	TUESDAY, 15th Aug., at 11 A.M.
	TANGO MARU Capt. S. Takano	13,500	TUESDAY, 12th Aug., at 4 P.M.
CALCUTTA via SINGAPORE, PENANG and RANGOON	COLOMBO MARU Capt. Nomura	8,000	SUNDAY, 30th July.
BOMBAY via SINGAPORE, MALACCA and COLOMBO	RANGOON MARU Capt. Mori	8,000	SUNDAY, 20th Aug.
KOBE and YOKOHAMA	TENSHIN MARU Capt. Anai	8,000	MONDAY, 31st July.
SHANGHAI and KOBE	YETOROFU MARU Capt. Ogura	8,000	FRIDAY, 11th Aug.
NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	TANGO MARU Capt. Takano	13,500	SATURDAY, 12th Aug., at 5 P.M.
SHANGHAI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	SIYO MARU Capt. K. Syda	12,500	SUNDAY, 30th July, at 10 A.M.

EASTBOUND NEW YORK LINE
VIA PANAMA CANAL.
(CARGO ONLY).

NEW YORK via SINGAPORE, DURBAN, CAPE TOWN AND SANTOS
WAKASA MARU
Capt. Itano
12,500
Sails from Kobe Middle August

Wireless Telegraphy.
For Further Information apply to—

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
B. MORI, MANAGER

TELEPHONE Nos. 93 and 235

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.
SAN FRANCISCO LINE.

VIA SHANGHAI, MANILA, THE INLAND SEA
JAPAN AND HONOLULU.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to Change Without Notice

Steamer	Tons and Speed	Leave Hongkong
NIPPON MARU	11,000 — 15 knots	THURSDAY, 2nd Aug. 10:30 A.M.
SWINY MARU	22,000 — 21 knots	WED. 16th Aug. Noon.
ANYO MARU	18,500 — 15 knots	TUES. 1st Sept. Noon.
PERISA MARU	9,000 — 14 knots	THURSDAY, 21st Sept. 10:30 A.M.
TENYO MARU	22,000 — 21 knots	WED., 4th Oct., Noon.

1 Via MANILA, Omitting Shanghai

* Cargo only.

2 Proceeding to South American Ports.

3 Omitting Manila, Shanghai and Honolulu.

FIRST CLASS TO LONDON £71.10...RETURN (6 MONTHS) £120.
" " " NEW YORK £60. " " " £96.10.
" " " SAN FRANCISCO £45. " " " £68.00

Passengers purchasing Trans-Pacific Return Tickets have the option of returning from Vancouver by Steamers of the CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY CO.
SPECIAL RATES given to NAVAL and MILITARY CIVIL SERVANTS
MISSIONARIES, etc.
ROUND THE WORLD Tickets issued in connection with all the Principal MAIL Lines and the Trans-Siberian Railway.
Passengers may Travel by Railway between Ports of Call in Japan free of charge.

SOUTH AMERICA LINE.

For JAPAN PORTS, HONOLULU, SAN FRANCISCO, LOS ANGELES, BALBA, CRUZ, BALBOA, CALLAO, ARICA, IQUIQUE and VALPARAISO.

TRANS-ANDRAN ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES.
Steamer ANYO MARU ... 19,500 — 15 knots ... TUESDAY, 12th Sept.
For Full Particulars as to Passage and Freight, apply to—
K. DOI, AGENT,
King's Building. (213)

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES
FRENCH MAIL LINES.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE TO AND FROM JAPAN
VIA SHANGHAI.
FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE TO AND FROM EUROPE
VIA SUEZ CANAL.

OUTWARD
For SHANGHAI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA ... ATHOS ... On or about 2nd Aug.
HOMEWARD
MARSEILLES via HAIPHONG, T. URANE and SAIGON ... POLYNESIEN ... On or about 7th Aug.
(Without transshipment)

Subject to immediate alteration without notice.
SPECIAL SUMMER RATES TO JAPAN.
1st Class Return Tickets available from 1st June, 1916, to 31st October, 1916, and interchangeable only with Principal and Oriental S.N. Co. for return journey.
FARES: TO KOBE, \$135.00. TO YOKOHAMA, \$150.00.
For further particulars apply to

TELEPHONE 740
P. THOMAS, AGENT,
QUEEN'S BUILDING.

O. S. K.
OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.
REGULAR SERVICES, PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM
HONGKONG (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

AMERICAN LINE.
FOR VICTORIA, SEATTLE AND TACOMA,
Via SHANGHAI, MANILA, NAGASAKI, MOJI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI & YOKOHAMA
"MEXICO MARU" ... Some Kawa ... FRIDAY, 29th July, at 3 P.M.
"COLUMBO MARU" ... Some Kawa ... MONDAY, 31st July, at 1 P.M.

† Omitting Shanghai and Nagasaki. * Omitting Manila and Nagasaki.
BOMBAY LINE.
FOR BOMBAY, VIA SINGAPORE, PORT SWETTENHAM,
AND COLOMBO.
"INDO MARU" ... SUNDAY, 30th July, at Noon.

JAVA-LINE.
FOR MANILA, SANDAKAN, MACASSAR, SOERABAYA,
SAMARANG, BATAVIA AND SINGAPORE.
"YEHIMO MARU" ... Y. Fuso ... FRIDAY, 4th Aug., at Noon.

FORMOSA LINE.
FOR TAMSUI, KEELUNG AND ANPING, TAKAO,
VIA SWATOW AND AMOY.
"AMAKUSA MARU" ... SUNDAY, 30th July, at Noon.
"SONHU MARU" ... WEDNESDAY, 2nd Aug., at 9 A.M.
* Proceeding to Keelung via Swatow and Amoy.
* Proceeding to Anping and Takao.
These Formosa Lineers will arrive at and depart from the SOON YIP WHARF, near the Harbours Office.
For FURTHER INFORMATION, apply to—

H. YAMAUCHI,
MANAGER,
No. 1, Queen's Building.

THE EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN
STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

MAIL SERVICE TO AUSTRALIA.
SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION WITHOUT NOTICE.

STEAMERS	ARRIVE HONGKONG FROM AUSTRALIA	LEAVE HONGKONG FOR AUSTRALIA
ST. ALBANS	5th Aug.	On 27th Aug. 11 A.M.
EASTERN	13th Sept.	On 4th Oct. 11 A.M.

All Steamers fitted with wireless phy. Telogr.
The above Steamers are fitted with Refrigeration Machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of Ice, Fresh Provisions, etc., and are lighted throughout with Electricity.
All State-Rooms have Electric Fans & fully qualified Doctor and Stewards are carried.
For further particulars, apply to

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO.,
AGENTS

